



THE QUEEN'S SIDE

Of the Hawaiian Question Comes from One of Her Cabinet.

HE TELLS A DIFFERENT STORY

Of the Revolution from That Hitherto Published.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER CHARGED

With Being Concerned in a Conspiracy to Aid a Cabinet Voted Out of Office in Overthrowing the Government—He Declares the People of Hawaii Do Not Endorse the Provisional Government and Says the Coup was Unnecessary, Unlawful and Treasonable—A Petition to President Harrison Not to Act Hastily.

St. Louis, Feb. 8.—A letter has been received here from John Colburn, minister of the interior of Hawaii, in which he outlines the position of the deposed queen, of whom he is a supporter. The letter is addressed to Mr. J. H. Gans, of this city, whose wife is an aunt of Mr. Colburn, and, in part, says:

"On Thursday, January 12, 1893, the legislature sitting in session brought in a resolution of lack of confidence against her majesty's cabinet and it was carried by the constitutional majority of twenty-five members of the legislature out of a house of forty-eight elective members. The cabinet that was voted out belonged to a party called the reform party. Upon their having been voted out they retired and sent their resignations to her majesty, the queen. She accepted them and on the next day, Friday, January 13, she summoned and appointed the following gentlemen as her cabinet: Samuel Parker, minister of foreign affairs; William H. Cornwell, minister of finance; John F. Colburn, minister of the interior; Arthur P. Pearson, attorney general.

"We took our seats and after going through the house it was adjourned. The next morning, Saturday, January 14, while waiting for the hour of 12 to approach, I accidentally heard that the queen proposed to promulgate a new constitution. I immediately sought an interview with my colleagues and notified them that if the queen intended to act in such an arbitrary manner I would resign." The letter then says he was induced not to take this action by the opposition party and that after the legislature had been prorogued the queen gave up her intention. The letter then says: "On the next day a leader of the reform party met us and made a proposition to us, viz.: 'That owing to the queen's revolutionary actions in wanting to promulgate a new constitution we should depose her and declare a provisional government.'

"We notified the leaders of the discontented party that we would not agree to the proposition. At the same time we issued a proclamation and scattered it all over town and delivered it to the diplomatic corps that the queen had abandoned the idea and asking one and all to accept the assurances given in the proclamation by the queen and cabinet. This party was not satisfied with this, but they, with the assistance of the American minister and the troops of the United States steamer Boston, enlisted a number of men to the extent of 300, and aided by the American troops took possession and declared by proclamation a provisional government contrary to the constitution now in force and contrary to the rights of a hundred thousand people, the population of this country. The United States minister acknowledged the provisional government and his actions in so doing were pronounced degrading. He has upheld a mob and does so against the wishes of the aborigines of this country, who are capable of taking care of themselves. The provisional government has put the country under martial law. The letter in conclusion says: 'Cannot America, the land of the free and the home of the brave, undo this great wrong that she has by her troops and ambassador assisted to do? Will you use your influence for us? Act promptly and may God assist you and help you.'

The letter has been forwarded to President Harrison by Mr. Gans, who in his letter of presentation in part says:

"Your sense of justice will lead you to stop and consider with your usual wisdom and consideration before upholding such an uprising and usurpation by foreigners in a small kingdom, which during many years has proven itself not only self-sustaining, but also progressive in the highest degree in art and science and religion."

TO ANNEX HAWAII.

Senator Morgan's Bill Satisfactory to the Commissioners—Its Provisions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Yesterday Mr. Morgan, the leading Democratic member of the senate committee of foreign relations, held a short conference with Secretary of State Foster, and the bill introduced by Mr. Morgan to-day is the probable outcome of that conference. Mr. Morgan is an enthusiastic annexationist and it will be seen that in his measure he provides not only for Hawaii, but any similar condition that may arise in the future.

The full text of the bill, which is a very short one, is as follows:

"That whenever the United States shall acquire dominion over any foreign country, by treaty, or annexation, or otherwise, the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate, may appoint a governor for the same and a legislative council to consist of any number of persons, not less than five nor more than twenty-five, whose acts shall be subject to revision or repeal by Congress; and unless the treaty of annexation or cession shall otherwise provide, said governor and council shall constitute and conduct all provisional government for such country or place until Congress shall otherwise provide by law."

Mr. Wilder, one of the Hawaiian commissioners, was seen by a reporter while engaged in reading a copy of the bill. He said that of course he knew nothing

of the intention of Senator Morgan to propose such a measure, nor of the views of the administration upon the subject, but it was exactly the commissioners' desire for the islands in case annexation was decided upon. "We must have something of the kind," he continued, "for the present, at least. There must be some provision made by which the native population will be prevented from taking hold of affairs and returning to the condition which obtained before the revolution."

A TERRIBLE WRECK.

A Passenger Train Derailed and Burned. One Man Killed and Several Persons Injured—Narrow Escape from an Awful Fate.

St. Louis, Feb. 8.—The Big Four east-bound passenger train which left here at 7:45 last night was wrecked and totally destroyed a mile east of Pana, Ill. The train was derailed on a curve one and a half miles east of Pana, Ill., at 11:05 last night. The mail car, a combination car, one coach and three sleepers were derailed and all entirely destroyed by fire. Baggageman Kessler was killed and fourteen passengers were injured. The passengers were put into an Ohio & Mississippi coach and were taken to the St. James hotel at Pana, where the surgeons of the road attended to them. The track was clear at 7:25 this morning.

The following is a list of the injured: Samuel O. Doolittle, Madison, Ind., express messenger.

C. H. Parr, St. Louis, express messenger; both badly injured.

Samuel Cohen, Houston, Texas, hurt about head.

Mrs. Armstrong, Birmingham, Ind., internal injuries.

Mail Agents Conway and Dewitt, hurt about the head.

James Carroll, Alma, Kansas, bruised and cut.

Charles H. Fox, Tiffin, Ohio, internal injuries.

H. M. Ibbertson, St. Louis, injured head and hand.

James M. Nichols, Mattoon, Ill., badly bruised.

Mrs. Neal, residence unknown, probably fatally injured.

W. T. Mose, St. Louis, hand cut and back injured.

Several other passengers were slightly injured. All the bed clothing in the sleeper was utilized for the comfort and warmth of wounded women and children.

Baggageman Kessler was pinioned between the mass of trunks and burned to death in sight of the trainmen and passengers, who were unable to rescue him. A Mrs. Laughlin was traveling with the corpse of her husband, which was in the baggage car. The corpse was cremated. Mrs. Laughlin and her four children were slightly injured. The weather was bitter cold and the wounded suffered greatly from exposure in addition to their injuries.

The train consisted of eight coaches, including baggage and mail car. The wreck was caused by a broken rail which was adjoined by the extreme cold weather. The accident occurred on a small trestle which crosses a creek. The entire train left the rails and caught fire. The mail car which was next to the engine was the first to ignite and as it was burning split entirely in twain. The express car and the two following day coaches were thrown from the trestle, a distance of at least thirty feet. The rest of the cars were saved by an embankment on the other side of the ditch, otherwise the death roll would have been horrible. The passengers in the day coaches were rescued with great difficulty by the trainmen and uninjured passengers.

A Swindler Caught.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

KINGWOOD, W. VA., Feb. 8.—A man giving his name as Dr. Hall, and hailing from Fayette county, Pa., came to this county early this week and announced that there would be preaching in a church near by. He held services and went home with a farmer named Chidester. The next morning he left, and with him went several valuable trinkets belonging to Chidester. Three deputy sheriffs came yesterday morning and captured the fraud. He is wanted at Karkleyburg for stealing a watch, some money and jumping bond bills. His Pennsylvania name is Rivers.

Stuebenville Notes.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STUEBENVILLE, O., Feb. 8.—The second section of No. 6 ran over and ground to pieces a man named Gustave Brickner, near the city limits this evening.

J. H. Wilson, of McKeesport, and Miss Emma Huntsman, of this city, were married this evening.

Fred W. Owensby, book-keeper of the Great Western Fire Clay Company, of Toronto, and Miss Agnes C. Griesinger were married this afternoon.

Want a Protectorate.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The senate today passed without dissent a concurrent resolution urging the President and Congress to take steps to establish a protectorate over Hawaii, with a view of ultimate annexation.

Malleable Works Burned.

MOLINE, ILL., Feb. 8.—Fire to-day destroyed the Moline malleable works. Loss \$50,000, insurance \$25,000. Two hundred and fifty employees are made idle.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Jimmy Carroll, the trainer of Johnny Griffin, says that Griffin will agree to stop George Dixon in ten rounds at the feather weight limit before any reputable club putting up the largest purse.

Judgments aggregating \$75,000 were confessed yesterday by Robert E. Spencer, of Philadelphia, who trading as Charles Spencer & Co., controlled the Leicester woolen mills.

Forty-four persons died in Marseilles yesterday from choleraic disease. Nine cases are thought to have been Asiatic cholera.

The jury in the case of Charles W. Gardner, a "Parkhurst agent" in New York, has found him guilty of extortion.

The water is falling at Brisbane, N. S. W. The loss of life has been great but cannot now be estimated.

F. A. Houdette & Co., the big iron and steel firm of Boston, filed a petition in insolvency yesterday.

More earthquake shocks on the island of Zante are reported. The people are panic stricken.

Unruly Sioux are making preparations for war in the vicinity of the Pine Ridge agency.

THE STARTLING STORY

Told by Thomas Dewar in the Whisky Trust Investigation.

SECRETARY GIBSON'S BIG OFFER

Of Ten, or Even Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, to Him if He Would Blow Up the Shufeldt Distillery—How He Worked the Indiscreet Whisky Trust Official and Got Him in a Damaging Situation—An Almost Incredible Story of Rascality in a High Place.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The subcommittee of the house judiciary committee continued its inquiry into the whisky trust to-day with the examination of Thomas Dewar. He testified that he was approached by Mr. Gibson, secretary of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, and requested to assist in destroying the Shufeldt distillery.

Before Mr. Dewar was allowed to proceed, Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, said this was a very serious matter and ought not to be entered into unless the parties affected were here and had an opportunity to cross-examine witness.

Mr. Bynum said that the president of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company was in Canada.

Mr. Boatner did not object to proceeding, provided the witness was held until the other side was able to be here and cross examine him. Mr. Bynum said that President Greenhut and Mr. Hobart, of the company had been telegraphed for and would be here on Monday.

Mr. Boatner moved that the witness be allowed to proceed, with the understanding that he was to be held until representatives of the company arrived. This was agreed to and Mr. Dewar proceeded.

A BOLD OFFER.

He had left the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company on being appointed a United States gauger, and was ordered to Chicago. He had been in this city about a week when he received a letter from Mr. Gibson, secretary of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, stating that he would like to see him in Chicago. He mentioned the fact to Mr. Brooks, internal revenue agent at Chicago (who was his superior), and he (Brooks) advised him to see Mr. Gibson. He met Mr. Gibson and talked over a number of matters regarding business. In the course of the conversation Gibson said that he (Dewar) might be able to do considerable good for the company at an advantage to himself. There was something crooked in Chicago and the distilling company could not do business there. Witness replied that it was his business to see that things went right and he would do what he could in the matter. Gibson replied that his (Dewar's) salary was nothing and he could make \$10,000 by assisting them—in fact it would be worth \$25,000 if the matter went right. Gibson inquired if his business took him around distilleries and asked especially about the cistern room of the Shufeldt distillery.

WEAVING A WEB.

Witness felt much ashamed at being offered money and spoke to Brooks about it. Brooks replied not to mind it; that it was only another tack the company was taking; told him to stick to Gibson and that he might find out something. Brooks also cautioned him to make notes of his conversations with Gibson. This he did. He had other important interviews with Mr. Gibson.

Witness stated that he could give him (Dewar) something that if put under a tank of alcohol in the cistern room, would go off in a few hours, and no one would know anything about it, and the difficulty of his company in Chicago would be done away with. Witness was to receive \$10,000 cash in case of success. In order to show some interest in the matter he asked Gibson what he was to get in case of failure. He replied \$1,000.

GOT THE MACHINE.

Mr. Gibson showed him a common tin oyster can, divided into several compartments, with a tin tube in one corner and a gum tube in the center. Mr. Gibson also had powder and ball in his room. The principal thing exhibited by Gibson, however, was a quantity of yellow liquid, which when exposed to the air and a temperature of a certain degree would give flame.

Witness said that the job would probably cause a row. Gibson replied, "Yes, one of these once under the cistern all would go." Witness saw Gibson later and accepted the "thing." Gibson explained it; told him how to use, and placed it in the outside pocket of his (Dewar's) overcoat. He then left agreeing to meet Gibson the next morning about 8 o'clock. He called on Gibson the next day and told him he had not received his orders for the day, but would probably have to go to other distilleries. He would probably stop at Shufeldt's, but would have no chance to work as gaugers were at work there and the difficulty would be great. Witness was then ordered to St. Paul.

Gibson asked what he had done with the "machine." Witness replied that he had it packed away. Gibson told him to be careful of it, and he added he would prepare more of the liquid. The committee then adjourned until to-morrow when Mr. Dewar will continue his testimony.

The Star Spangled Banner Shall Wave.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Secretary Foster, of the treasury department, has been notified that the American flag will be formally raised upon the Inman steamers City of New York and City of Paris at New York on Washington's birthday, February 22. The event will be celebrated with great pomp. Many distinguished people have received invitations to be present.

A Clean Docket.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—An interesting fact was communicated to the members of the cabinet at their meeting yesterday by Secretary of State Foster. While the cabinet was still in session news of the ratification of the Russian

extradition treaty by the senate reached the white house. Upon learning this the secretary of state announced to his associates that there were no treaties pending before the senate and no state department business unacted upon.

CLEVELAND ELECTED.

Congress Made the Official Discovery Yesterday on Opening the Certificates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Immense crowds were drawn to the capitol to-day by the merely formal ceremonies incident to the official counting of the electoral vote.

The ceremonies attending the counting of the vote are prescribed by a joint resolution reported in 1888, and which has been incorporated in the supplementary revised statutes. It provides that the two houses of Congress shall assemble in the hall of the house of representatives on a certain Wednesday in February, which this year falls on the 8th, at 1 o'clock p. m. The president of the senate is fixed to be the presiding officer; two persons are tellers on the part of the senate and two on the part of the house.

Vice President Morton, some days since appointed as tellers on behalf of the senate for this important ceremony, Mr. Hale, of Maine, and Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky.

Speaker Crisp appointed Judge Chipman, of Michigan, and Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, house tellers. The actual ceremonies were nearly the same to-day as four years ago with a slight difference in personal.

The count proceeded in the presence of densely packed galleries and a crowded floor. Following the precedents, the tellers having ascertained that the certificates were in due form and properly authenticated, proceeded rapidly with the reading and ascertainment of the result. After the last certificate had been read and the results footed up, the Vice President made the customary announcement that under the law this was a sufficient declaration that Grover Cleveland, of the state of New York, was elected President of the United States, and that Adlai E. Stevenson was elected Vice President of the United States, each for the term beginning March 4, 1893, and that this result would be entered together with a list of the votes on the journals of the senate and house of representatives.

The joint session was then declared dissolved, the senate withdrew and each house resumed business in its own chamber.

The formal announcement of the results by states spread upon the journal was as follows: Alabama, Cleveland 11; Arkansas, Cleveland 8; California, Cleveland 8; Harrison 1; Colorado, Weaver 4; Connecticut, Cleveland 6; Delaware, Cleveland 3; Florida, Cleveland 4; Georgia, Cleveland 15; Idaho, Weaver 3; Illinois, Cleveland 34; Indiana, Cleveland 15; Iowa, Harrison 13; Kansas, Weaver 10; Kentucky, Cleveland 13; Louisiana, Cleveland 8; Maine, Harrison 6; Maryland, Cleveland 8; Massachusetts, Harrison 15; Michigan, Cleveland 5; Harrison 9; Minnesota, Harrison 3; Mississippi, Cleveland 9; Missouri, Cleveland 17; Montana, Harrison 3; Nebraska, Harrison 3; Nevada, Weaver 3; New Hampshire, Harrison 4; New Jersey, Cleveland 10; New York, Cleveland 36; North Carolina, Cleveland 11; North Dakota, Cleveland 1; Harrison 1; Weaver 1; Ohio, Cleveland 1; Harrison 23; Oregon, Harrison 3; Weaver 1; Pennsylvania, Harrison 32; Rhode Island, Harrison 4; South Carolina, Cleveland 9; South Dakota, Harrison 4; Tennessee, Cleveland 12; Texas, Cleveland 15; Vermont, Harrison 4; Virginia, Cleveland 12; Washington, Harrison 4; West Virginia, Cleveland 6; Wisconsin, Cleveland 12; Wyoming, Harrison 3. Total, Cleveland 277; Harrison 145; Weaver 22.

The vice presidential candidates received the same number of votes, totals being Stevenson 277, Reid 145, Field 22.

The senate then resumed consideration of the railroad car compiler bill. Mr. Gorman took up the taunts indulged in yesterday by Mr. Chandler against the Democrats in the senate for not supporting the pending measure which had been favored in the platform of the Democratic convention. The Democratic party, Mr. Gorman said, was abundantly able to take care of itself. It might have divisions on minor questions, but it would carry out its pledges to the people in its own way and its own time without any regard to whether or not the senator from New Hampshire was humiliated and shocked. It was true that both national parties in convention assembled in the year 1892 had adopted resolutions favoring this class of legislation; but the senator from New Hampshire had not correctly quoted the resolution of the Democratic convention. That resolution favored legislation on the subject by the states—not by Congress.

Mr. Chandler said that his quotation was from the campaign book of the Democratic party; and Mr. Gorman said that he quoted from McPherson's handbook on politics, which he assumed was correct. If this bill became a law the influences that were behind it would make themselves felt at future party conventions. They would say: "We are now not only 750,000 strong, but we are 1,500,000 strong; we are strong enough to control your presidential election. You must confiscate the property of the railroads by further legislation or we will control your politics."

They would say that Congress must legislate so that the rail must weigh 150 pounds to the yard, instead of 100, and the Carnegies and other manufacturers of steel rails who had jobs to press would threaten Congress with their employees. The existing labor organizations would be enlarged, and they would say: "Congress has undertaken to run the railroads; it has undertaken to control the matter of charges to the people; we are not safe unless we, the people, own the railroads and take possession of them."

Mr. Cullom, in charge of the bill, said: "It had got to be a question whether Congress would put money against the blood of railroad employees, and whether money was more valuable than the lives of the men."

Various amendments were offered but without action. The senate, after an executive session adjourned.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The event in the house to-day was, of course, the counting of the electoral vote, and this passed off without any incident of importance. Grover Cleveland was declared to be the choice of the people for the office of President and Adlai E. Stevenson for the office of vice president of the United States. In his prayer the chaplain said: "Almighty God, as we are to-day to witness the

sublime spectacle of counting and announcing the vote of this great nation for its chief ruler, we pray that thy blessing may rest on them who are the choice of the nation to fill the offices of President and vice president for the coming years. Grant them health, strength, firmness, wisdom and moderation in the discharge of their lofty duties."

The speaker laid before the house the house quarantine bill with senate amendment and Mr. Raynor moved a concurrence. Mr. Kilgore was present, however, and moved a recess until 12:45. Pending that his colleague, Mr. Antony interjected a motion to adjourn and, pending that motion, that when the house adjourn it be to meet on Saturday. Rejected.

After the recess, and a few moments before 1 o'clock, doorkeeper Turner announced the presence of the Vice President and the senate of the United States and the vast assemblage rose with one accord to do them honor.

The Vice President took the chair assigned to him to the right of the speaker and the senators occupied the first four rows of the seats to the right of the presiding officer. The counting of the electoral vote was then proceeded with, and at its completion the senate returned to its own hall.

THE PANAMA AFFAIR.

Mr. Colne Declares the Books of the American Committee Open for Investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Mr. Colne, formerly secretary of the American committee, appeared before the Panama committee to-day and delivered a copy or record book he had kept of disbursements of the American committee for the Panama canal company. He had lent the other books to Mr. Bovard, the intermediary between the Panama canal and the Panama railroad company and he had declined to return them. Spot cash was paid on all purchases of locomotives, merchandise and other articles. The bills for them were among the things in possession of Mr. Bovard. No ledger account was kept with Seligman & Co., that firm certifying simply that so much money was to their credit. Witness kept memoranda by which to know when the credit was exhausted. Mr. Bovard had the account book, the check book with Seligman & Co., and the original receipted bills. The payment to Col. Ingersoll was not in the book. Mr. Geary asked what the term "petty cash" meant as used in the book witness had submitted.

Mr. Thompson seemed to have drawn about \$100 a day for a great many days for "petty cash." Witness replied that he had used Mr. Thompson's name in the books, as he was the principal man, and the "petty cash" referred to sundry office and other expenses.

In answer to a question Mr. Colne said that Seligman & Co. were the medium, and the only medium through which payments were made in America and their books will show all payments made.

To Build a New Court House.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Feb. 8.—The Cabell county court has decided to submit the question of bonding the county for one hundred thousand dollars for the building of a court house to a vote of the people at the time of the school election in May. The citizens of Huntington are almost unanimously for the proposition, but there is strong opposition in the country to the bonding scheme.

Hon. Gordon O'Brien Dying.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Feb. 8.—Gordon O'Brien, a brilliant and prominent attorney, who recently left here for Chicago, hoping to improve his health, passed through this city to-day in a dying condition from consumption on his way to his folks at Lewiston. He is a general favorite here and his sad fate is a matter of sincere regret to all.

Bad Freight Wreck.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CALDWELL, O., Feb. 8.—A bad freight wreck occurred on the Cleveland & Marietta railroad near Point Pleasant this morning, in which several cars were thrown in the ditch and the track torn up for several hundred feet. No loss of life is reported.

Thirty-seven Lives Lost.

CORUNNA, Feb. 8.—The British steamer Trinacria, plying between the Clyde and Spanish Mediterranean ports, has been lost off Cape Villano, near Punta Del Boy. Only two of her crew were saved and thirty-seven drowned.

Sir John Abbott Dead.

OTTAWA, ONT., Feb. 8.—An unconfirmed report is in circulation here to-day to the effect that Sir John Abbott, ex-premier of Canada, has died in Italy, whither he went some months ago in search of health.

Gutenberg Races.

New York, Feb. 8.—The following are the results at Gutenberg to-day:

First race, 4½ furlongs—Red Elm won; time 57½.
Second race, 4-mile—Patroness won; time 3:03.
Third race, 1 mile—Panway won; time 1:44.
Fourth race, 4-mile—Repeater won; time 1:03.
Fifth race, 4-mile—Gladiator won; time 1:15.
Sixth race, 4-mile—Levellor won; time 1:20.

Steamship News.

CROOK HAVEN, Feb. 8.—Arrived, Britannic, New York for Liverpool.

GENOA, Feb. 8.—Arrived, Kaiser Wilhelm II, New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 8.—Arrived, Alster, New York for Bremen.

MOBILE, Feb. 8.—Arrived, Anchovia, New York for Glasgow.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Arrived, Stuttgart, Bremen.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Arrived, Galileo, Rio Janeiro; Bohemia, Hamburg.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair followed by local snows during afternoon or night; slightly warmer; winds shifting to southerly.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. SCHERRY, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.
9 a. m. 32
10 a. m. 32
11 a. m. 32
12 m. 32
1 p. m. 32
2 p. m. 32
3 p. m. 32
4 p. m. 32
5 p. m. 32
6 p. m. 32
7 p. m. 32
8 p. m. 32
9 p. m. 32
10 p. m. 32
11 p. m. 32
12 m. 32
Weather—Clear.

—TURBULENT SCENE

In the French Chamber of Deputies Again Witnessed.

GOUSSET ASKS THE GOVERNMENT

Who is Stopping the Wheels of Justice in the Panama Case, and is Severely Replied to by the Minister of Justice Himself—The Usual Challenge for a Duel Follows the Debate, DeLesseps Wants Release on a Technicality—Other Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—An hour before the chamber of deputies met to-day the report was abroad that Emil Gousset, Boulanger, deputy for the Seine, would interpellate the government as to the acquittal by the chamber of the indictments of Deputy Rouvier and Senators Deyes, Grevy and Renault.

The proceedings opened amid an indescribable babel of shouts, jeers and cheers.

M. Gousset directed his attack principally against M. Rouvier. As Rouvier had admitted that he received money from the Panama Company, M. Gousset said it was the plain duty of the government to see that he suffered the penalty of his action. The article of the constitution concerning the responsibility of ministers should be applied without delay. It was remarkable that the government had to be reminded so frequently of the duties that were so plain. It was time to ask who was stopping the wheels of justice.

M. Bourgeois, minister of justice, replied with a severity which evoked renewed disturbances in the galleries and on the floor, that it was an insult to the government to accuse it of yielding to the threats and hindering the exposure of the Panama company's affairs. The government had shown its disposition in the matter by asking the chamber to authorize legal proceedings against the deputies said to be implicated (applause from the Left), and had properly left the rest to the law courts of France, which were competent and just. The government would not be driven to unwarranted measures, but would act with absolute disregard of the slanderous rumors which enemies of the Republic had been circulating for the past month. The government still proclaimed that all citizens must bow before the decisions of the courts of justice, but not before any provisional courts. (Applause from the Left.)

Godefroy Cavaignac, Republican deputy for the Sarthe, who followed M. Bourgeois in the speaker's tribune was frequently interrupted with applause. Whatever had been said or denied, he began, the promoters of the present campaign against the Panama corruptionists had come forward as the champion of public honesty. Afterwards they had formed a league whose object was a conspiracy of silence.

M. Ribot announced that the government had accepted M. Cavaignac's proposal and it was adopted by a vote of 448 to 8. The chamber also decided by a vote of 367 to 102 to have the speech placed throughout the country.

M. Gousset has sent his seconds to Norbart DeBenoit, deputy for the Aveyron, who interpreted him persistently during his speech in the chamber to-day.

Charles DeLesseps has applied to the court of assizes to have the true bill found against him by M. Franqueville quashed, on the ground that his dealings with M. Bihaut did not constitute a case of corruption by a public official, as the bill states. He also accuses Bihaut of extortion.

A CABINET CRISIS.

Rumor that the French Ministry Will Resign and Recommend Cavaignac.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—It was rumored at midnight that the cabinet had resolved to resign and to recommend to President Carnot that he summon M. Cavaignac to form a ministry. Inquiry at authoritative sources elicited neither confirmation nor denial. Should Cavaignac consent to form a ministry he would probably select as colleagues men who are not in the present ministry. It is believed, however, that Cavaignac's ambition is to succeed Carnot and that he would refuse the premiership.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Debate on the Queen's Address Continued—Amendment Defeated.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The house of commons re-assembled at noon to-day and Mr. Gladstone at once announced that